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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	SAUONI VERMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	746224
Center	online	Date	12.12.2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National commission for scheduled castes is established by Article 338 of the constitution.

Need for strengthening

1) Crimes against SCs have been on rising trend as per NCRB report

2) Genuine empowerment has been elusive — Lokur committee observes that benefits of reservation have been appropriated by few.

3) culturally — Bhima Koregaon clashes show cultural aspirations

4) Economic — SCs make up of 90% of manual scavengers.

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5) Weakness in NCSC
- advisory jurisdiction
- overlapping jurisdiction with NHRC

Measures needed

1) NCSC – while exercising powers of a civil court – should have provision of fast track courts to expedite remedy

2) Government should consult NCSC before introducing laws for SCs.

3) NCSC staff – training, capacity building and infrastructure augmentation

As SCs make up 16% of population (Census 2011), upholding their rights by NCSC is imperative for rule of law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of People Act 1951 was enacted under Parliament's power to control the conduct of elections (Art 327).

Mechanism of RPA

1) disqualifies candidate convicted for i) promoting enmity between groups
ii) committing a social crime (like rape)
iii) getting convicted against acts like UAPA 1967

2) electoral offences – booth tampering, voter intimidation, fraudulent information etc.

Recently, in Lily Thomas case,

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Supreme court further reformed RPA
4) Sec 123 of RPA 1951 – non disclosure of assets → "corrupt practice"

Effectiveness

1) criminalisation has been increasing – 43% MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have criminal background.

2) use of money and muscle power is also unabated (Loknitti survey).

Way Forward

1) ECI demands – amend RPA 1951 to make bribery an cognisable offence

2) include print media in section 126 of RP act.

3) Suggestions of Dinesh Goswami committee – state funding of elections.

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas gain statutory backing from the Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008. They are a form of alternate dispute resolution

Challenges

1) not all states have established them: not a single nyayalaya in North East

2) 3 Fs problem
- i) Funds – inadequate devolution of funds by states
- ii) functions – they have been overburdened – judicial delay
- iii) functionaries – gram nyaya-dhikaris lack training.

3) lack of awareness in local masses

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4) low case disposal rate.

Potential of gram nyayalayas

- decentralised judiciary
- statutory alternative to informal panchayats
- in line with Art 39A
- improves physical access of people to judiciary

Measures needed

i) training of gram nyayadhikaris
ii) building infrastructure - separate building
iii) conferences, seminars to increase awareness
iv) compulsory service as Gram Nyayadhikaris for new judicial officers.

The All India Judicial Service (Art 312) can be a good reform for gram nyayalayas.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. (150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently, alternative mechanisms like social audits, citizen charter, gram sabhas and 'jan sunwais' are gaining prominence in decision making.

Rationale

1) Article 40 → village level governance → effective decentralisation
2) improves participative democracy
3) feedback from people → better grievance redressal
4) improves public trust in the government creating better adherence for reform.

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1) information age – citizens aspire for greater involvement in polity
2) political education and empowerment of the masses

A recent example of the same is National Education Policy 2020 –

i) Kasturirangan committee
ii) executive, cabinet oversight
iii) Draft policy sent to public domain for feedback

} alternative mechanism

To make it more effective

1) statutory incorporation of pre and post legislative scrutiny of major acts.
2) regular updation of citizen charter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The bureaucracy is the permanent executive in a democracy — has primary role of policy implementation.

Paradoxical role

1) License Raj of post independent India → stifled democratic growth in terms of corruption, centralisation of power etc

2) bureaucrats — hierarchical approach → less in touch with needs of the masses.

3) worry tower approach, rigidity of rules, emphasis on process over results are other examples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Complementary role

1) PM Modi launched Karmayogi program to enhance the role of bureaucracy in democracy.

2) bureaucracy facilitates democracy by

- effective policy implementation
- grievance redressal
- First line of contact of government for people.
- expertise of local conditions → aids policy making.

3) to further enhance this role, need for 'red tape → red carpet', 'opacity → transparency' and e governance is needed.

As Sardar Patel held, the bureaucracy is the steel frame of the world's largest democracy: India.

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E governance refers to the usage of information and communication technologies in facilitating good governance.

Transforming the way governments work

1) National e governance plan (2006) envisages the following –
i) Cloud by Default
ii) Mobile First
iii) ICT infrastructure on demand
iv) Integrated services
} State data centres, m-governance portals etc

2) Examples – NREGASOFT, UMANG, Digilocker, m Kisan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reinventing people's participation

1) decentralisation of information
2) faster complaint filing – online FIR
3) increased transparency – online RTI
4) democratisation of access – India has 2nd largest internet users in the world.

Some shortcomings

1) Internet penetration – 65% in urban, 20% in rural India
2) need to leverage emerging technologies like AI and blockchain.

E Kranti ~~[illegible]~~ (2.0) launched by government aims at putting citizen at the centre of governance for economic, social and political empowerment.

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7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Transgenders Persons Act 2019 aims at realising Article 15 (no discrimination) and Article 21 (right to dignity) for transgenders.

Dilution of NALSA judgement

1) NALSA judgement → promoted self certification as 'transgender' without need for medical certificate

2) The Act → transgender's self certification needs to be verified by a district magistrate.

3) Also, act doesnt allow identification as intersex, bisexual etc — only one category of transgender.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Reservation has also not been provided

Positives of act

1) National transgenders council with representation of the community

2) prohibition of discrimination against transgenders in education, health, residence, employment.

3) Set up special screening centres for health needs of transgenders

4) no medical certificate required for certification as transgender.

The Act is a step in the right direction. It can be complimented with provisions for sexual violence and economic employment for transgenders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Unlike the Right to Education Act 2005 that made education a fundamental right (Art 21A), no such provision exists for health.

Universal Health coverage (UHC)

i) is a goal of National Health policy 2017 — i) PM Jan Arogya Yojana

Primary Health Centres

Health insurance for secondary and tertiary care

ii) needs increase on budgetary allocation to health to 2.5% of GDP by 2022.

Declaration of UHC as fundamental Right

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) in line with Article 47 of constitution
2) shows political will to UHC
3) empowers people to avail writ remedy (Art 32/226) if UHC is not provided
4) will make the equity, access and affordability of health a constitutional mandate

However, mere fundamental Right status may not be enough. It may also increase judicial burden.

Need of the hour is to implement schemes like Sanjivani, Indradhanush mission, SABLA etc properly to achieve UHC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

According to world Bank, India is the recipient of the largest amount of remittances in the world; bulk of it comes from Indian diaspora in Gulf countries.

Indian diaspora → asset

1) remittances — improved incomes, investments eg: Kerala's GSP has major contribution from diaspora

2) social capital — diaspora inculcate skills and capital to promote prosperity in homelands

3) soft power — cultural popularity of Bollywood in middle East.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1) economic - lack of social security, low wages
2) COVID-19, wars etc - distress migration to India
3) trafficking of vulnerable sections to Gulf
4) Terrorist recruitments, brain drain are other challenges

PM Modi's Look West policy along with schemes like Pravasi Bhartiya Divas and Skilling returned migrants (ASEES portal) are crucial to balance the benefits and constraints of gulf diaspora.

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the World Food Program.

Genesis and functioning

1) originated in post world war II scenario → to tackle food insecurity
2) it is an organ of the United Nations
3) It is the largest humanitarian food aid initiative in the world
4) multisectoral impact → tie ups with governments, civil societies, private organisations and people.

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5) Methods – food aid, policy advocacy awareness campaigns etc.

Contribution to India

1) food parcels in emergency times like 1962 Indo China war

2) research support on malnutrition and policy imperatives

3) best practices and global innovations to improve India's food security.

As a result, India has improved from producing 50 million tonnes of food in 1950 to 275 million tonnes in 2019.

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil society is called as the third organ of the state by the UN.

It includes voluntary organisations like NGOs, trade unions, think tanks, human rights advocacy groups etc.

Recent action against civil society groups

1) Cancelling Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's bid to partner with POSHAN Abhiyaan

2) FCRA 2010 proceedings against Amnesty International.

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3) Amended FCRA – FCRA 2019 – strict restrictions on funding of civil society organisations.

These actions – shrinking dissent?

1) civil society groups promote people participation and expose lacunae in government policy.

2) Right to speech and expression, form cooperatives and associations – fundamental right (Art 19).

However, recent actions are merit based actions as

1) Scrupulous funding → money laundering

2) IB report – motivated protests by NGOs → losses of 2-3% of GDP

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3) Conversely, government promotes autonomous civil society groups too — i) Akshaya Patra is a partner in mid day meal scheme

ii) Seva Bhoj Scheme — promotes religious and charitable organisations by exempting their GST.

Thus, civil society groups need to have integrity in their working. National Policy on Voluntary Sector (2007) is a step in the right direction which civil society groups should endorse.

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Prime minister office is headed politically by the PM and administratively by the Principle Secretary.

Functions of PMO
- public relation of PM
- liaison with ministries and departments
- Helping PM with work as NITI Aayog chairman etc
- Deals with Rules of Business
- think tank of PM

PMO as most important office

1) PM heads Appointment Committee, Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, Economic Affairs,

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Security etc.

2) This makes PM, and by consequence PMO in charge of vital policy functions.

3) It also varies with leadership abilities of PM.

Positive Implications

1) PMO promotes coordination between different ministries / departments.

2) enables PM to be effective as the head of the government.

3) puts national interest at the fore-front of policy

4) expertise of the finest bureaucrats is available to PMO.

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Concerns 1) may erode separation of powers (Article 50 of Constitution)
2) centralisation of power leads to lesser space for opposition.

Current context

Concurrent steps like citizen involvement through mygov.in and Mann ki Baat, Inter State Council and NITI Aayog for cooperative federalism ensure that the PMO is effectively augmenting administration and policy making in India.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Writ petitions (Art 32, 226), Special leave Petitions (Art 137) and Complete Justice (Art 142) have empowered judiciary to demonstrate judicial governance.

Accountability in government institutions

1) Basic Structure doctrine (1973) — check on legislature

2) Judgements in Lily Thomas Case (2013) → electoral reform

3) SR Bommai case (1994), Nabia Rebam case (2016), IR Coelho Case (2007) → checks on governor and executive.

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Engender human Rights jurisprudence

1) Naksa vs UOI – decriminalisation of ~~Art~~ Sec 377 of IPC
2) Shayri Jahan case – Right to marry
3) Vishakha guidelines (1997) – gender harassment at workplace

Importance
- overcomes policy paralysis
- Progressive reform
- aid the progress of "living Constitution"
- voice of minority head

Concerns of judicial overreach

1) when judicial activism transgresses the domains of legislature / executive → overreach
2) Examples – SC banning diesel vehicles, bursting of firecrackers for Diwali, coal auctions etc.

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Concerns

i) Judges — unelected → unaccountable to people

ii) erosion of separation of powers

iii) misuse of PILs

iv) lack of administrative experience of judiciary

v) increasing judicial burden and delay

4) Experts like P. B. Mehta opine that it may lead to misuse of judicial remedies

Way Forward

Eminent jurist Soli Sorabji suggests

1) sparing use of special leave petition

2) discarding frivolous PILs

3) upholding constitutional diktat of separation of powers (Art 50)

4) government can bring out a white paper on the efficacy of judicial activism.

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The judiciary gains its power to punish for contempt from Articles 129 and 215 of Constitution and Contempt of Court Act 1971.

Need for power to punish for contempt

1) Contempt — civil, criminal — incite dissatisfaction - faction against judiciary

2) prevent scandalization to maintain dignity of the court

3) to prevent media and public opinion from hampering justice

4) to prevent legislature and executive

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from undermining judiciary for political interests

5) Ultimately, it upholds faith of common man on justice

[If orders of judiciary are not followed, mockery of justice → decreased faith of litigants].

Criticism

1) currently, courts themselves decide on what constitutes contempt

2) muzzle free speech under Art 19 of constitution

3) misuse of contempt of court to shut down criticism

4) Even judiciary itself is not free from corruption — criticism is required

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5) Internationally - modern democracies like USA and England have no such provision.

Way Forward

1) Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in Constituent Assembly Debates said that contempt of court should be used sparingly.

2) amend Contempt of Court Act 1971 to incorporate 'Mens Rea' as a ground for assessing contempt

3) the Act has provision for exception → fair and accurate reporting or fair criticism — this should be adhered to by the judiciary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

As per India Annual Report on Torture 2019, an average of 5 people die due to custodial violence every day in India.

Custodial violence refers to extra legal, extrajudicial usage of brute force against a suspect/convict by law enforcement agencies.

Legal concerns

1) In D K Basu case (1996), Supreme Court held that custodial violence is against the rule of law

2) legal impunity to associated police staff — extremely slow

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rate of conviction

3) Torture is not defined in the IPC 1860

4) India has not ~~defined~~ ratified the UN Convention Against Torture 1984

5) Law commission's Prevention of Torture Bill 2016 was not paid adequate consideration.

Challenges in curbing such incidents

1) public morality — retribution/ vengeance may be desired

2) slow legal process — custodial violence seems to be easy way to extract confession.

3) difficult to gather witnesses against police

Don't write anything this margin

4) lack of ethical training of police force

5) lack of modern infrastructure, inadequate personnel and poor working conditions of police

Ways to address this

1) Legal – ratify UN torture convention and codify a law

2) administrative – implement Prakash Singh (2006) reforms for upgrading the police – modern forensics.

3) Human Rights courts can fast track such cases

Curbing custodial violence is imperative to uphold Art 14 (equal protection of laws) and protection to convicts under Art 20 and 22.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The World Bank defines civil society as a wide range of formal and informal organisations dedicated to improving economic, social and administrative aspects of society.

Confrontational interventions

1) Protests – Narmada Bachao Andolan and Chipko movement lead to greater stress on Environmental Impact assessments in environmental governance.

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2) Legal – Vishakha and others vs. State of Rajasthan (1997) → civil society groups fought the law → Vishakha guidelines and Sexual Harassment at workplace Act 2013

3) Dissent – Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan of Rajasthan lead to the Right to Information Act 2005

Engagement with government

1) Women's rights – Bhartiya Muslim Mahila Andolan worked with government → Triple Talaq Act (2020)

2) Business – FICCI and CII → inputs to government on more transparent Corporate Governance rules

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, sometimes civil society organisations have harmed governance too —

1) Kundalukam protests in Tamil Nadu were allegedly orchestrated by Greenpeace

2) IB Report → fraudulent activities of NGOs lead to losses of 2-3% of GDP every year.

3) Civil society organisations flout FCRA (2010) guidelines

inadequate transparency and accountability of civil society organisations

Way Forward | As seen in COVID-19 pandemic, civil society support is vital; however, it should also adhere to relevant regulations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

India's food production has increased from 50 MT in 1950 to 275 MT in 2019. Despite plenty produce, India ranks 94/107 countries in Global Hunger Index; hunger levels termed as 'serious'.

Reasons for this paradox

1) poverty – 20% according to Tendulkar line → thwarts access to food

2) illiteracy – women lack knowledge about importance of good dietary practices.

3) administrative – leakages in PDS,

Don't write anything this margin

lack of diversified meals in midday meal

4) Affordability — good quality food is unaffordable for the urban poor (17%, as per Census 2011)

5) social — marginalisation of tribes, manual scavengers from food shops in some villages

6) Agriculture — emphasis on cereals
→ stagnant/reducing farm income
→ less income for food

7) Hidden hunger — eg: ~50% women are anaemic

8) climate change, Out of pocket expenditure on health are other reasons with ancillary effect.

Ways to address concern

1) Indigenous, local solutions — eg:

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Breast milk bank in Tamil Nadu

2) Awareness campaigns on the lines of "Roz Khao Ande (Eggs everyday)"

3) Digitisation, JAM trinity for proper implementation of government schemes.

4) Skill development, promoting non-farm employment to increase incomes of people.

5) Community kitchens at Gram Panchayat level with SHG involvement.

Government measures like PM Garib Kalyan, Food fortification, Fair price shops, One Nation One Ration card are steps in the Right Direction to achieve Sustainable Development goal 2 (zero hunger)

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

In its Human Development Index (2019), United Nations lauded the role of wage employment (MGNREGA) in alleviating poverty in India.

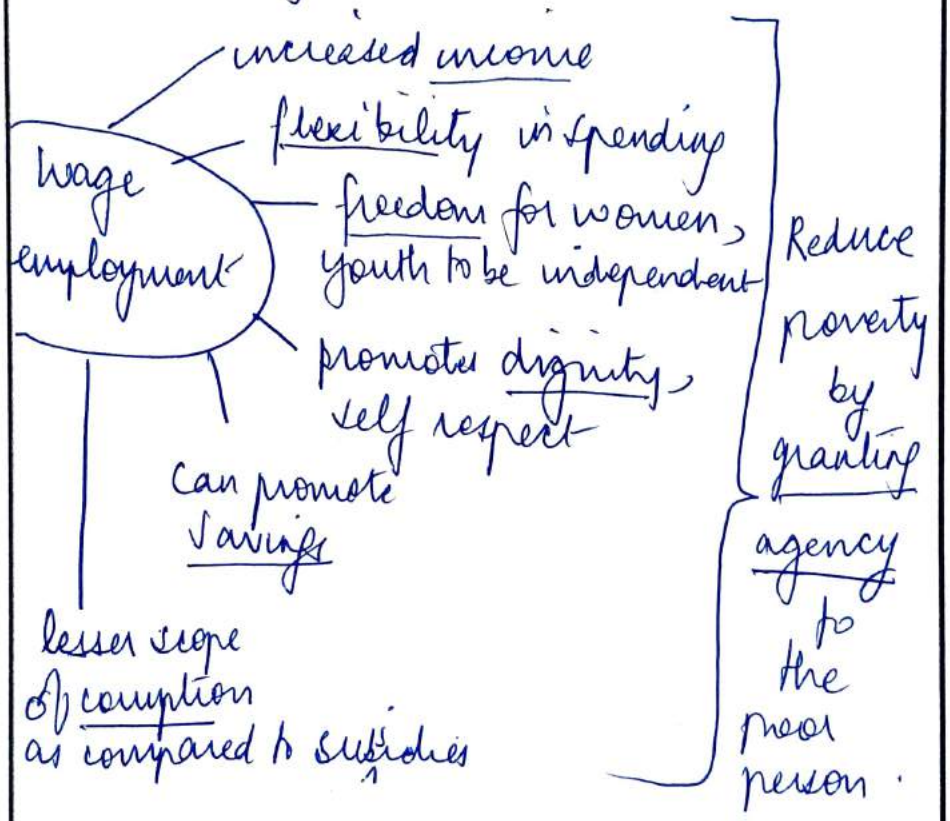

Fig 1: How wage employment alleviates poverty

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MGNREGA — food for work programme, introduced under MGNREGA act 2005

Earlier wage employment programs	MGNREGA
1) adhoc, executive measures	statutory backing
2) work on the basis of availability	work on demand
3) no stipulated working days	Guaranteed 100 days of work
4) no provision of delay allowance	State government to pay compensation if work not given
5) wages decided arbitrarily	wages linked to CPI-AL
6) relatively centralised	wage to material ratio maintained at district level

Don't write anything this margin

However, MGNREGA has lacunae like

1) delayed wage payment
2) wage lesser than national minimum pay in many states
3) average days a worker is employed is 44 [less than stipulated 100]
4) CPI-AL → outdated index for determining wage

Economic Survey 2019-20 recommends linking MGNREGA wage to ~~CPI-U or~~ CPI-R for better wage realisation. Other government steps like DBT payment, infrastructure assets development make MGNREGA distinct and more impactful than predecessors.

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19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Xi Jinping's 'Chinese Dream' and assertive 'middle kingdom complex' presents opportunities and challenges for India.

Recent aggressiveness

1) incursion into Ladakh, Doklam standoff
2) expansion of China Pakistan economic corridor through Indian territory
3) String of Pearls around India : eg: Hambantota airport Sri Lanka
4) Refusal to let India join NPT
5) ~~pa~~ mobilising neighbours like Nepal and Maldives to become Pro China
6) Trade – aggressive takeovers, spying etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1) territorial sovereignty, maritime safety

2) economic strength — dependence on China for Rare Earth materials

3) Health — medical device and active pharmaceutical ingredient imports

4) political — China meddling in North East insurgency

5) International → South China sea dispute has trade repurcussions for India.

Opportunities for international strengthening

1) Strategic partnerships — QUAD, blue dot network to ensure united response

2) bilateral — increasing outreach to to Africa and Latin America;

3) International — As WHO Executive Board Chairman, India can push

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for fair investigation into origins of COVID 19

[Opportunities for domestic strengthening]

1) Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan — to self dependence and play lead role in global value chains

2) Strengthen military infrastructure — BOLD QIT and CIBMS are good steps

3) ban on Chinese mobile apps — space for Indian tech startups to generate alternatives like JIO Mart

4) incentives to Indian industry and agriculture through GI tags to give India exports edge.

As a rising great power, India should balance domestic and international strengths to be unparalleled leader of Indo Pacific and resist Chinese aggression.

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. **(250 words) 15**

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In a globalising world of complex interdependence, trade and connectivity are the best ways to strengthen relations.

Opportunities

1) South Asia — politically and militarily fragmented but economic compulsions can drive closeness.

2) BIMSTEC — along with BBIN, India Myanmar Thailand Highway — improve physical connectivity

3) Trade → as the ASEAN model shows, trade can harness complimentarities.

For eg: — jute from Bangladesh,

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processing in India, cheap labour from Nepal → synergies in export market.

4) India's novel opportunities
- → largest economy in the region
- → neighbourhood first vision
- → demographic dividend
- → has technological, industrial strength to lead the way
- → new challenges like need for renewable energy

Challenges

1) Pakistan issue – puts initiatives in limbo like SAARC
2) inward looking, rivalrous nature of South Asian economies — Bhutan is yet to give consent to BBIN
3) multifaceted challenges – poverty,

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hunger, migrant issue (Rohingyas), social divides etc hinder a unified outlook

4) Smaller neighbours fear the 'big brother syndrome' of India.

5) Inadequate Finance network, red tapeism and slow progress on existing projects like Mangdechu project of Bhutan.

Way Forward 1) India should harness soft power - Buddhism, Hinduism, literature to generate goodwill and cooperation

2) confidence building measures like military exercises, diplomatic summits and fast implementation of projects is the need of the hour.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	SALONI VERMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	746224
Center	ONLINE	Date	8.12.2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. (150 words) 10
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

The UDAY scheme was introduced by ministry of Power to alleviate issues of power discoms. Seeing limited success, privatization is being proposed.

Issues with power discoms

1) High Transmission costs and leakages.

2) Rising debt due to commercial unviability of revenue.

3) Uncompetitive pricing of power due to populist schemes.

4) Lack of robust infrastructure and manpower.

Privatisation → a solution ?

YES — 1) will promote efficiency

2) will reduce state government debt burdens

3) introduce competitive pricing

NO — 1) might lead to oligopolies — harm to consumer.

2) power → critical infrastructure → government involvement is vital

Way Forward — Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan: proposed privatisation of DISCOMs in some states on pilot basis and power purchase agreements are steps in the right direction.

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2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

FAO defines smart agriculture as a synergy between food productivity, farmer prosperity and climate sustainability

Feature of smart agriculture	Game changer for India
1) reduce chemical fertiliser; promote Integrated nutrient management	1) decrease costs for farmer 2) decrease fiscal burden for government 3) reduce eutrophication
2) Crop diversification → local crops (like millets, ragi), horticulture etc	1) nutrition security for farmer 2) export potential [Horticulture → 14% of cropped area but 33% of agriculture GVA]

3) irrigation efficiency	1) reduce salinisation 2) savings for farmer
4) use of technology	1) agrimarketing → e-NAM 2) reduce corruption 3) increase employment in non-farm areas

Way Forward — Seeing the scenario:

1) contribution of agriculture to GDP is 16%) to employment — 45%.
2) reducing farm sizes (Agriculture Census 2015-16)
3) ongoing threat of climate change

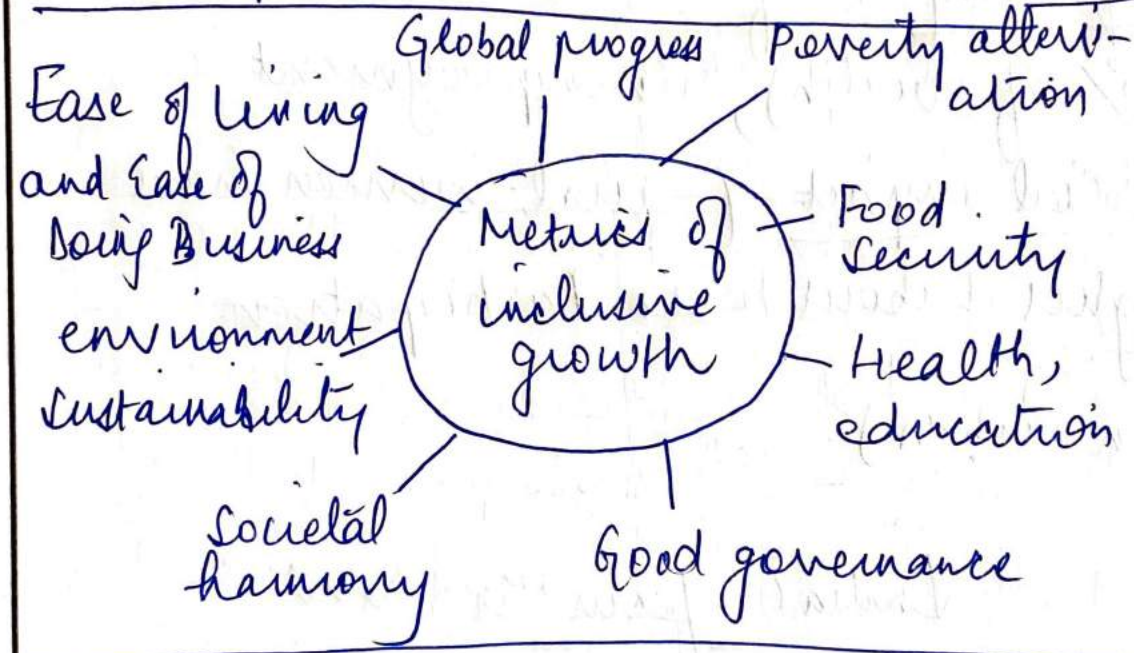
government schemes for smart agriculture like RKVY RAFTAAR, promotion of FPOs, Triple Farmers Acts (2020) must be implemented judiciously.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth is defined as equitable, accessible and holistic growth of all sections of society (ILO).



- Inclusive growth is in stark contrast to the neoliberal, economic development approach that focuses solely on quantity of growth.

- Economic development will care only about macroeconomic indicators — GDP (India is 5th largest), unemployment (6% as per PLFS).
- Inclusive growth — income inequality (1% of India's rich own ~50% of wealth), unemployment's & social impact (rural women have higher Labour Force Participation than urban).

India's focus is on inclusive growth as seen in administrative ethos (Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas), constitutional mandate (Directive Principles of State policy) and present schemes (KIRAN for women, Smart cities, Hunar Haats etc).

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4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub. (150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atmanirbhar Bharat proposes a "Vocal for local" strategy to empower India as a leader in Global Value chains lead growth.

Core areas for export promotion

1) Agriculture – our share in global agricultural exports is ~2%; potential in marine products, fruits and vegetables, GI tagged products like Kadaknath chicken.

2) Textiles – India is largest producer of carpets; 2nd largest in silk

3) Information Technology – India is 2nd largest producer of mobile phones

4) Pharmacy – India is largest producer of

vaccines; pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest by volume

5) Other sectors : automobiles, defence, education, health, tourism etc.

Becoming a manufacturing hub

1) Vision → integrating 'assemble in India' with 'make in India'

2) Reforms — Labour Codes (2020), improving Ease of Doing Business (latest rank : 63/190).

3) Government measures : Defence Industrial corridors, Special Economic Zones, National Infrastructure manufacturing Zones, GST, RoDTEP for exports etc.

These shall help India improve manufacturing and exports.

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. (150 words) 10

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the Central Ground water authority, Arsenic pollution critically plagues ground-water and river basins in India.

5 – Hotspots of arsenic contamination (Fig 1)

Sources of arsenic pollution

1) Natural: groundwater leaching

2) manmade

i) groundwater exploitation

ii) excessive use of fertilisers

iii) industrial effluents flowing into rivers.

iv) unsustainable management of electronic waste.

Consequences

1) poor drinking water supply
2) diseases – cancer, respiratory issues

] seen in places marked in Fig. 1

3) poor quality of irrigation via groundwater
4) leading to water crisis and scarcity – against Right to Life (Article 21 of constitution)

Measures

1) government schemes – Jal Jeevan mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana to effectively manage groundwater
2) Environmental Impact Assessments of industries
3) Structural reforms of agriculture (Soil Health card).

Tackling arsenic contamination is critical to meet SDG 6.

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6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. (150 words) 10
ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has pledged to develop 40% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2030. Green Term Ahead Market is an essential reform for the same.

Benefits of GTAM

1) facilitate private sector investment
2) increase share of green energy in power mix.
3) improve reliability of power supply; more stability.
4) will facilitate other measures

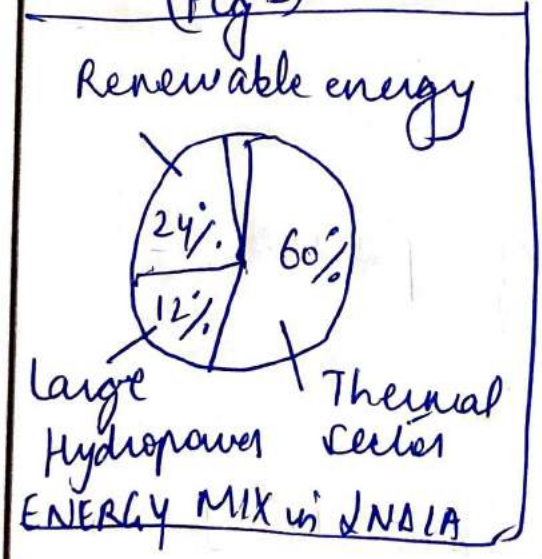
like Renewable Purchase Obligations and Renewable Energy Certificates.

Issues 1) voluntary nature of GTAM — may not be picked up by the sector.

2) needs effective regulatory environment.

Way Forward

(Fig 1)



ENERGY MIX in INDIA

GTAM is an important reform to reduce the dominance of thermal sector in India's energy mix (Fig 1).

VISION IAS™

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Disaster management refers to the gamut of activities – preparation, assessment, response, rehabilitation and recovery from a disaster.

Importance of technology in disaster management

- Data processing (Big Data)
- Hazard mapping (GIS)
- Faster relief (Remote sensing)
- Analysis for future policy (Artificial intelligence)

Application of GIS and Remote Sensing

1) Hazard mapping – to assess vulnerability of location. For example: Forest Survey uses GIS maps to assess

vulnerability to forest fires.

2) Targetted delivery of relief services
— For example: In Uttarakhand cloudburst, Army aid helicopters used Remote sensing to air drop food, medicines etc.

3) Identifying places for resettlement:
GIS and Remote sensing to prepare maps of available places post cyclone Fani

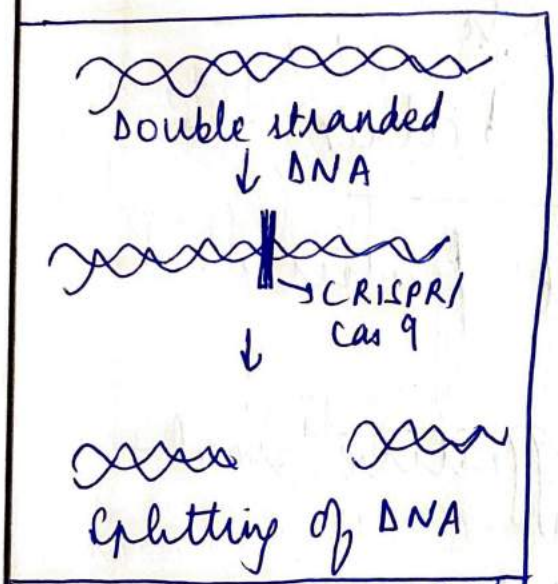
4) Preparing for future disasters:
GIS and Remote sensing analysis of movement of storms etc by Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Accordingly, National Disaster Management policy (2019) lays emphasis on technological development for disaster risk reduction

8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR/Cas9 are molecular scissors used in biotechnological processes like genome editing, microbiology and medical sciences.



WORKING of CRISPR/ Cas9

Revolutionisation of genome editing

1) CRISPR/Cas9 have remarkable ~~p~~ precision - they bind to the target very specifically

2) negligible scope of error

3) Fast, easily accessible and result providing technology.

Applications

1) remedy for genetic diseases in humans like sickle cell anaemia

2) Plants and animals — cloning, synthetic production, making them pest resistant etc

3) producing designer babies — babies with predecided features.

However, for effective realisation of CRISPR/Cas 9, concerns of ethicality, safety, genetic mutations need to be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established by the G7 in 1989 to tackle money laundering.

Money laundering : illegitimate transactions and networks of money transfer eg: round tripping

Role of FATF

1) gives blueprint for tackling money laundering eg: FORTY guidelines

2) the 'grey and black' lists – pulls up countries for non adherence eg: Pakistan is in ~~the~~ grey list

3) Countries in black list are faced with downgradings in credit ratings, difficulty in accessing multilateral credit etc.

4) sustains an open platform for global, multilateral cooperation on money laundering.

5) played a crucial role in forming the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) guidelines.

FATF does have some shortcomings like largely recommendatory nature. However, its usefulness is verified by the way India has used it to expose links between money laundering and terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. (150 words) 10
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security Architecture in India is multipronged: Cabinet Committee on Security, National Security Advisor and PMO, armed forces and international cooperation.

Recent reforms

1) Creation of office of Chief of Defense staff

2) Formation of tri services command in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3) Ban of 101 items of defence for import

4) Announcement of defence industrial corridors in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

5) Induction of Rafale, INS Arihant
6) Permanent commission to women in the army.
7) BOLD QIT, comprehensive integrated Border management system etc

Evaluation of recent reforms

1) As the largest defence importer in the world, India is rightfully pushing for defence manufacturing in India

2) Diversification of defence partnerships from Russia to Israel, France, Japan is a positive step towards strategic autonomy.

Achieving greater tri services coordination and preparing for futuristic challenges of hybrid war are the need of the hour.

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11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Land Reforms in India began in post independence India to achieve inclusive growth as ordained in Article 38 of the constitution.

Hurdles in land reforms

1) abolition of zamindari is one of the few unhindered reforms

2) land redistribution — hindered by i) lack of political will
ii) nexus between land owners and administration
iii) lack of clear land titles

As a result, only 1% of land collected has been redistributed.

3) Tenancy reform — hindered by

decreasing land holdings, landowners giving out the least fertile lands etc.

4) other hurdles
   i) caste relations in villages
   ii) forceful displacement of land-owners for development projects.

Contemporary Times — advantages by land reform:

1) achieving economies of scale in agriculture (80% of ~~small~~ farmers are small and marginal, they own ~40% of agricultural land)
2) Faster projects like PPP, HAM, SEZs need effective land reform (economic and industrial growth).
3) land rehabilitation and resettlement

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of the displaced is necessary for social justice

4) As India has 16% of world population but only 2% of world's land, land reforms ensure maximisation of growth potential ($5 trillion economy by 2025)

Contemporary measures
- cooperative farming
- land pooling
- land banks in villages
- SWAMITVA scheme
- Digital Land Records modernisation program
- Right to Fair Land Acquisition Act 2013

Way Forward
1) Implement above schemes with citizen participation.
2) Ensure equitable sharing of benefits with people, government and private companies

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.
(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

India ranks 94/120 countries in the Global Hunger Index 2019, with its nutrition security status as "very serious"

Food security vs nutritional security

1) Food security — mostly achieved in India
- access — PDS schemes, PM Garib Kalyan Yojana
- Affordability — proposed One Nation One Ration Card scheme
- Availability — India is the largest producer of ~~ar~~ milk, 2nd largest producer of wheat, rice, fruits etc

2) Nutritional security — According to National Family Health survey - IV - India has high percentage of malnutritioned (stunted, wasted) children and anaemic women (53%)

Without nutritional security, food security is futile — human capital needs nutrition to develop mental and physical strength.

Framework for nutritional self reliance

1) Crop diversification — promote millets, fruits and vegetables

more nutritious

more income for farmers → can afford nutrition

2) Food fortification — to improve

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macronutrients like vitamins in Rice (eg: Yellow rice).

3) Mid day meal, PDS etc —

i) focus on quality of food rather than just quantity

ii) diversify meals — eg: Halwa served in Tithi Bhojan

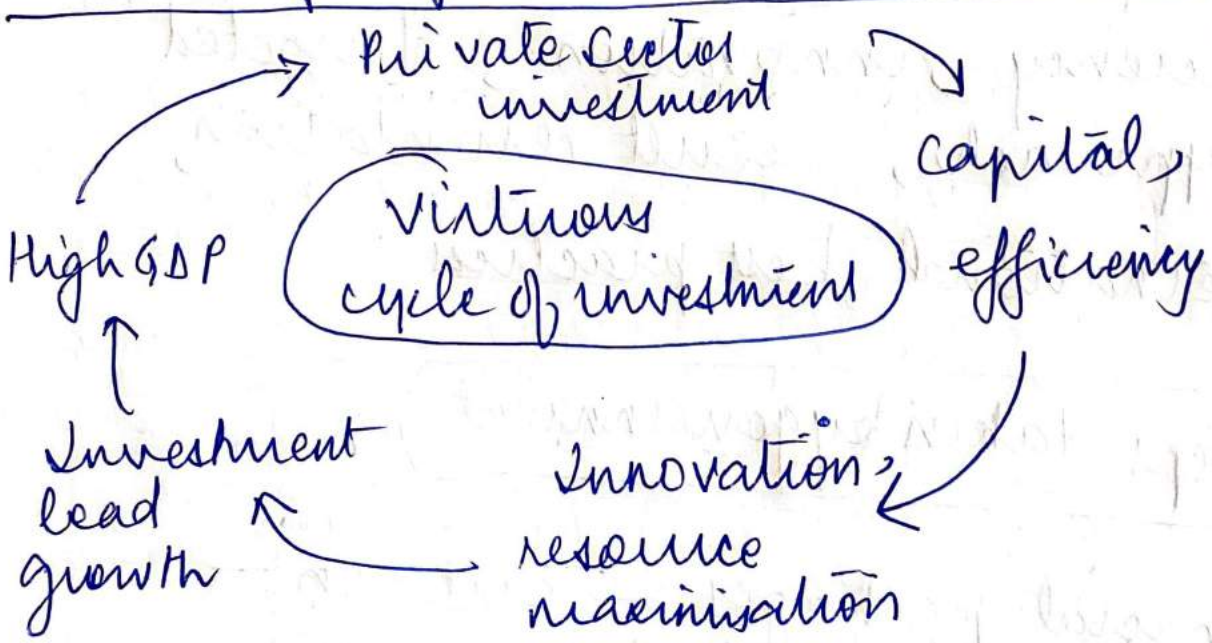
4) Promote 'Jan Andolan' for food nutrition on the lines of Swachh Bharat (use behavioural economics : Economic Survey 2019-20)

Recent steps by government like PM AASHA (for oilseeds and millets), proposed Direct Benefit Transfer for food subsidy are steps in the right direction.

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. (250 words) 15

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

According to the Economic Survey 2019-20, India needs a virtuous cycle of investments, spearheaded by private sector, are vital to achieve $5 trillion economy by 2025.



Need for private sector investment

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1) Other sources have shortcomings:

i) Banks, NBFCs, Housing Finance Companies — overleveraged, credit crunch.

ii) government investment — increases fiscal deficit and leaves less room for social expenditure

2) Novel benefits of private sector — efficiency, innovation, targeted approach, result orientation, international best practices.

Steps taken by government

1) Special packages — cut in corporate tax rate to 25%. (government forgoing revenue worth Rs 1.45 lakh crore)

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2) Special Economic Zones and National Investment and manufacturing zones.

3) promoting current account liberalisation — export facilitation — EXIM bank.

4) easing up FDI in multiple arenas — defence, civil aviation etc

5) Strategic disinvestment (BPCL) and asset monetisation (Exchange Trade Funds)

6) Ease of Doing Business — e-Sanchit portal, TreDs for MSMEs etc.

~~On the~~ Along with this the government is also maintaining the optimal governance standards to facilitate private sector investment.

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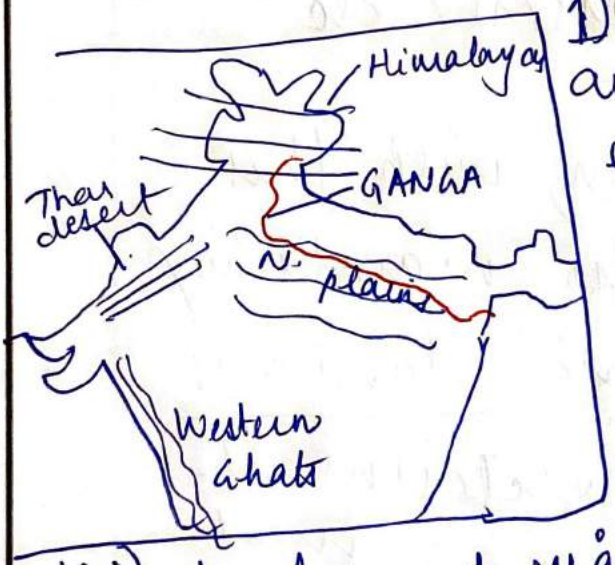
14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

According to UN's Human Development Index, India has done miraculous job of lifting 275 million people out of poverty from 2005-16. However, regional differences in prosperity warrant targeted approach

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY and VARIED LEVELS of DEVELOPMENT

I) North and North West India



1) Mountains – Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal etc –
i) difficult terrain
ii) low service or manufacturing sector penetration
iii) development via ~~o~~. fruit orchards,

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self employment.

iv) special challenge – border security.

2) Northern plains – UP, Bihar etc.

i) fertile plains – agriculture lead growth

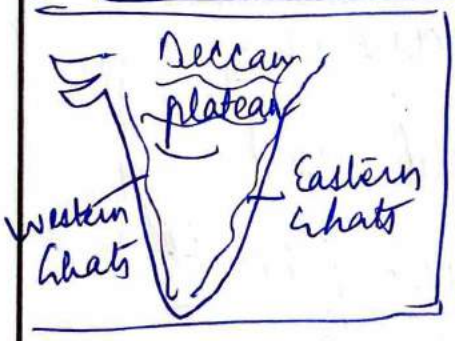
ii) challenge – high population, outmigration, low income levels, low literacy etc.

3) ~~the~~ North west – Punjab, Haryana – cradle of green revolution; Rajasthan – desert

i) challenge – water scarcity, weak sex ratio etc

ii) developed via agriculture, manufacturing and services (Ludhiana etc)

IV South, Southwest India



1) Benefits – High SGDPs – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu

2) Issues – cyclones, environment vs. development debate.

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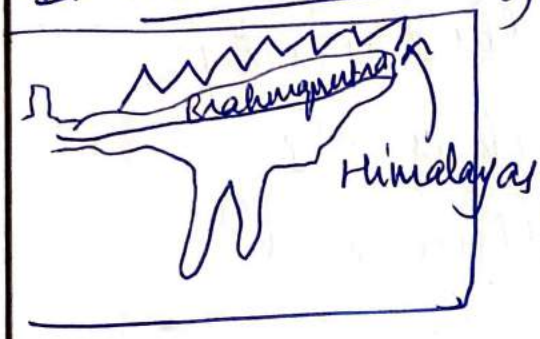
III North East



1) Porous borders - trafficking, insurgency
2) Scope - tourism, organic farming.

Hence, need for region targetted growth.

Steps taken by government

1) North East vision 2030 - for tourism, local industry lead growth
2) Bring Green Revolution to Eastern India scheme - for Bihar, West Bengal etc
3) Finance commission - special grants to backward areas.

Seeing the geographical and development diversity, one size fits all approach is to be avoided

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15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them.
(250 words) 15

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

According to MS Swaminathan committee, agriculture marketing should be moved to concurrent list (7th schedule) to ensure barrier free trade.

Existing bottlenecks

1) Restrictive, Fragmented, Pro traders → APMC regime → low farmer income → less investments in agriculture; lessening yield

The APMC regime 1) restricts farmers from selling at choice of market

ii) an average APMC is at a distance of 450 sq km from farm gate compared to recommended 80 sq km.

2) other barriers for farmers

i) according to Shanta ~~Prasad~~ Kumar committee, only rich farmers benefit from MSP

ii) lack of last mile infrastructure
- perishability of produce - lower price

iii) middleman corruption - farmers get approximately 10-20% of what consumer pays.

Recent legislations - overcoming bottle-necks

1) Farmers Price Assurance Act 2020 - promotes contract Farming - assured income, develops backward

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and forward linkages.

2) Farmers Empowerment Act 2020 — allows farmers to sell produce outside APMC → better price discovery, market diversification.

3) Amendment to Essential Commodities Act 2020 → agricultural commodities wont be declared 'essential' unless in times of emergency.

4) These legislations, coupled with recent reforms like E-NAM, convert Gramin Haats to GRAMS, promotion of FPOs are critical to doubling Farmers Income.

As said by Dalwai committee, doubling farmers income by 2022 is pivotal for food security and growth of India.

Don't w anything margi (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Eastern India, particularly Assam and Bihar, face destructive floods every year. Flood refers to the inundation of land by massive rainfall, tidal action, cloud burst etc.

Reasons for recurring floods in Eastern India

1) Topography — Assam's Brahmaputra and Bihar's Kosi river flow down stream and gain massive force of water (Fig 1)

Fig 1.

2) Reasons beyond topography

i) unplanned urbanisation — has disrupted natural

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flood controlling ability of land

ii) deforestation for agriculture — trees act as flood stoppers

iii) geopolitical — China doesn't share hydrological data on Brahmaputra regularly.

iv) insufficient Disaster Resilient Infrastructure like tide walls in Japan exacerbate floods

v) meteorology — climate change induced unprecedented volume of rains in southwest monsoon

vi) These factors are impacted by lower prosperity in the region — overpopulation and slow ~~in deved~~ implementation of disaster management plans.

Measures to control menace

I) National Disaster management authority guidelines —

1) pre disaster — hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment, preparatory drills etc

2) while disaster is on — quick rescue (NDRF battalions), food and medicine supply etc

3) post disaster — rehabilitation to proper area, recovery of damages, employment ~~and~~ etc.

II Long term —

i) invest in disaster resilient frame-work: Sendai framework — for every $1 invested in disaster reduction, $7 are saved.

ii) International collaboration like National Cyclone Risk Management policy, data sharing with China — implement properly

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17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India. **(250 words) 15**

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

5G technology is a next generation advancement consisting of a range of technologies like MIMO, Internet of Things etc.

Potential for digital revolution

1) India has 2nd largest users of internet in the world

2) Governmental shift — Digital India program, Digital India Land Record modernisation program, National egovernance plan —

INCREASING NEED for fast, reliable efficient network.

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5G
- low latency
- high speed
- Internet of Things
- reliability
- higher frequency

revolutionise internet based needs of India in agriculture (e-NAM), governance, space technology, health, education etc.

Challenges in adoption of 5G

1) bandwidth issues — our bandwidth is restricted, 5G needs high frequency
2) inefficient spectrum allocation
3) lack of infrastructure like optical fibres.
4) Digital divide — Internet penetration is ~25% in rural but ~65% in urban areas

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5) Data privacy law yet to be enacted

6) Need for skilled workforce.

7) Geopolitical : Huawei by China wants to invest in India's ~~5G~~ 5G growth but security concerns.

8) Bureaucratic hurdles : multiple overlaps between ministry of communication and ministry of science and technology.

Way Forward

1) Recently, government announced allocation of 5G spectrum in coming months

2) 5G's developmental aspects need to be balanced with digital sovereignty

3) Schemes like PMGDISHA, Digital India are steps in the right direction

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? (250 words) 15

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Department of Science and technology has announced a National Mission on Quantum Technology worth Rs 8000 crore.

Quantum technology encompasses subatomic level processes. Recently, Google's computer Sycamore claimed Quantum supremacy.

Application in other areas besides computing

1) Artificial intelligence based robotics

2) Data analysis - big data processing.

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3) Solving Scientific problems that human and conventional computers cannot eg: Black Hole mystery

4) Virtual Reality – stimulated gaming and situation assessment

5) Health research, developing novel breakthroughs

6) Defence technology – cyber warfare and security

Challenges for effective utilisation

1) In India

i) lack of standardised framework of regulation

ii) low spending on research and

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

development (0.7% of GDP)

iii) lack of skilled workforce, specialised research centres

iv) data privacy, cyber security issues (Recent Kundakalam nuclear plant got hacked).

2) In world

i) insufficient multilateral focus on quantum technology

ii) implications for national security: may lead to geopolitical race like the space race

Way Forward: Synergising the benefits of quantum technology with appropriate safeguards is the need of the hour.

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19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, there has been a 75% reduction in North East insurgency events between 2014 and 2019. This is complimented by the recent Bodo Accord (2020).

Issues that could create hurdles

1) Peace talks provisions

i) Bodo accord (2020) → Bodoland Territorial Region is making non Bodos like Chakmas and Hajongs insecure for security.

ii) Despite peace talks, Naga leaders

have not entirely let go of demands for greater Nagalim

→ impacts federalism : Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh wary of Greater Nagalim

→ international relations : probable tensions with Myanmar as Greater Nagalim includes its territory

2) Porous borders - misuse of Free movement regime leading to

i) drug trafficking (Golden triangle)

ii) smuggling of arms

iii) money laundering

iv) refugee influx — Rohingyas — terrorist links

3) International interests — groups like ULFA and NSCN-IM get aid from China.

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4) hard terrain, insufficient transport → hinder private sector investment and economic growth

5) Recent spur in demands for 6th Schedule, Inner Line Permit status show differences.

Measures taken by government

1) North East Gas Grid, Vision Plan 2030 to increase development.

2) Look East → Act East: role to state governments in agenda setting.

Way Forward — Bezbaruah committee recommends effective utilisation of North East council and cultural integration with mainland as sustainable solution to North East insurgency.

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20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Cyberspace refers to the interconnected grid of devices, communication networks and data passage in the Information and Communication Technology ecosystem.

Vulnerabilities

1) Research by Symantek – India is 3rd most vulnerable nation to cyber attacks

2) National Crime Records Bureau data – cyber crime incidents → quantum jump between 2018 – 19.

3) Lack of Data Security Law.

4) cyber security illiteracy of users:
for eg: rising instances of juice jacking
5) lack of consolidated law on cybersecurity — IT Act 2000 and IPC have some sections
7) International → Stuxnet virus attack on Iran
8) Anonymous nature of cyberspace makes it difficult to detect or ascertain crime.
9) lack of skilled workforce — most police stations lack expertise.

Framework for new cyber security policy

1) National Cyber Security policy 2013 — CERT-IN, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, Cyber Swachhta Kendra already exist.

4) Other elements needed

i) dedicated team of cyber security experts

ii) give statutory status to CERT-IN

iii) integrate cyber security in every scheme's budget mandatorily

iv) 'Jan Andolan' to raise people's awareness

v) earmarking specific part of research and development expenditure for cybersecurity

vi) Federal setup — cybersecurity enforcement at National, State and local level for effective tackling.

In the long run, there is a need to create a dedicated ~~depart~~ legislative framework to deal with cyberspace.